

HUGHES OBJECTS TO EMPLOYMENT OF FORCES NOW IN SAN DOMINGO

Republican Candidate for President Speaks at Kansas City Against Acts of Administration.

IMPORTANT TO HAVE CONGRESS WITH HIM

Declares Senate and House Should Be in Hands of G. O. P. If Right Legislation Is to Be Had.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)
Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 1.—Charles E. Hughes, before an audience that filled the great convention hall to its capacity, tonight assailed the administration for its policy toward San Domingo and Haiti, while it "professed inviolability of treaty rights and the sovereign rights of smaller states."

Mr. Hughes said:

"I yield to no one in the respect of the sovereignty of states, great or small, for the inviolability of treaties, for rights under international law, but when we speak of the inviolability of small states and of their rights, what have we to say with respect to the course of the administration in San Domingo and Haiti, where today armed rule exists by our marines on the soil of these states?"

Assaults President.

"We want in this country professions to match practice. We want deeds to match words and we want a sure policy which will protect the lives of American citizens."

Mr. Hughes again declared for protection of American rights, American peace, American industry, and for a business-like administration of government.

He declared that his program was "constructive, not destructive."

"We are desirous to promote the success of the national ticket," Mr. Hughes said, "but we also desire to have both the senate and the house, in order that we may have an administration that will achieve results."

Opposes Shipping Bill.

Mr. Hughes said he did not believe in putting the government into the shipping business to "compete with private owners."

"I do not believe we can accomplish anything that way," he said. "What we should do ought to be done correctly and in line with correct policies."

"We should rescue business from unnecessary conflict of authority in this country. We do not need, simply because we are practicing our local and our national independence, to have irreconcilable conflict of authority. That is a misconstruction of our constitutional system."

"We can perfect our instrumentalities, so that the state can act in its sphere and the nation can act in its sphere, and so that business will not be ground between the upper and lower millstones."

Believes in Honest Success.

"I want to say that wherever it can be done legitimately, the path should be opened for the honest man to have a chance to go ahead and win a success that hurts no one but benefits all within this radius."

"We want a new tone in our life, I am not one of the kind that is too proud to fight."

Mr. Hughes left for St. Louis at 11:15 p. m.

A sprinkling of G. A. R. veterans was scattered through the crowd. In opening his speech, Mr. Hughes referred to the civil war and the part taken by the veterans in preserving the union.

"No one can tell me," Mr. Hughes said, "that we have lost the spirit of the day."

The Day in Congress

SENATE.

Met at 10 a. m. and recessed until 1 p. m.

Conference at 1 p. m.

Interstate commerce committee reported eight-hour law similar in substance to the Adamson bill, with an amendment to empower the interstate commerce commission to fix wages of railroad employees.

Debate on the measure was begun.

Recessed at 2 p. m.

Reopened at 3 p. m.

By unanimous consent, bill adding eight-hour bill, and began debate on the Adamson bill sent over from the house.

Senator Underwood introduced amendment to Adamson bill, giving the interstate commerce commission authority to fix wages and hours of labor for railroad employees.

It was agreed that debate should close at 4 p. m. Saturday, and a final vote on the bill be taken at 6 p. m.

Recessed at 11:01 p. m. to 10 p. m. Saturday.

HOUSE.

Interstate commerce committee reported favorably Adamson eight-hour bill and rules committee adopted a special rule for vote by 4:28 p. m. for day.

Passed Adamson bill, 239 to 58.

THE WEATHER

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

Denver, Sept. 1.—New Mexico: Saturday and probably Sunday generally fair; not much change in temperature.

LOCAL WEATHER REPORT.

For twenty-four hours, ending at 6 p. m. yesterday.

Maximum temperature, 82 degrees; minimum, 48; range, 35; temperature at 6 p. m., 78.

Years ago. The same indomitable spirit is with us today and what we need is to be heard to its call."

America Faces a Test.

America faces a test today, Mr. Hughes declared.

"The test is," he said, "whether this nation so preserved, shall achieve its highest ideal, whether it shall go forward or halt, whether it will be responsive to its ideals or will lose its tone and the spirit of its former life."

Before his address at the Convention hall, Mr. Hughes was the dinner guest of the republican club. At the dinner were fifty G. A. R. veterans, who voted for Lincoln for president, some of the veterans sat on the platform.

Upon his arrival here, Mr. Hughes sent the following telegram to Theodore Roosevelt:

Congratulates Roosevelt.

"I heartily congratulate you on your speech at Lewiston, and warmly appreciate your effective support."

En route to the city, Mr. Hughes received a telegram from Governor Johnson of California, in reply to the congratulatory message sent by the nominee upon Mr. Johnson's success in the senatorial primary fight in California. Governor Johnson's message was as follows:

"I was very glad to receive your telegram of congratulation and I thank you for it."

Mr. Hughes entered the hall fifteen minutes late. The audience gave him a three-minute cheer.

He was introduced by Walter S. Dickey, republican nominee for the senate.

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE MAKES SPEECH AT TOPEKA

Topeka, Kan., Sept. 1.—Charles E. Hughes, speaking at the capital grounds to a crowd that stood through a shower to listen today, declared that the protection for which he stood was more than protection in a commercial sense, and embraced protection of American rights on land and sea, of national peace of American industry, and against inefficiency in government.

"I stand for protection in a comprehensive sense," Mr. Hughes said. "I use the word to embrace all that is needed to foster and promote American enterprise and to better our conditions."

The nominee said he placed first a firm insistence upon all American rights on land and sea. American peace, he said, should be protected by our being influential to develop the instrumentalities of international consultation.

"This could not be done, he added, by a reduction in the standards of diplomatic intercourse for which he assailed the present administration."

"Unless American industry were protected by a protective tariff," Mr. Hughes said, "we shall be a slugged in the international race."

Safeguarding public institutions, through administrative work, Mr. Hughes said, was "a hollow mockery" unless administration is efficient.

"No corporation could afford to be run the way this government is," the nominee said, in speaking of his proposed executive budget. "We should cut out cost according to our cloth."

Mr. Hughes repeated his charges that the present administration had been more extravagant than any other in the history of the country.

Half of the audience was women.

PRESIDENT PUTS HIS SIGNATURE TO CHILD LABOR BILL

A Large Group of Men and Women Interested in the Legislation Witness the Act; Wilson Is Satisfied.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)
Washington, Sept. 1.—President Wilson today signed the child labor bill. The ceremony was witnessed by Secretary Wilson, Senator Robinson, representative Keating, Julia Lathrop, chief of the children's bureau of the labor department, and a large group of men and women interested in the legislation.

"I want to say that with enthusiasm, I sign this bill," the president said, "because I know how long the struggle has been to secure legislation of this sort and what it is doing to mean to the health and vigor of the country and also to the happiness of those whom it affects. It is with genuine pride that I place this bill in my hands."

Specifications Approved.

Sept. 1.—State Engineer James A. French today approved the contract, bond and specifications for the new county bridge over the Rio Grande. The bridge is to be built on the old site, and will be a concrete structure, 1,200 feet long, and will have the contract for the work.

U. S. BUSINESS CONDITIONS GOOD FEDERAL BANKS' REPORTS SHOW

No District Paints a Gloomy Outlook but All State That Everything Is Moving Along Without a Hitch.

ALASKA HELPS OUT THE PACIFIC COAST

Development of the Northwest Territory Keeps Things Humming; Great Activity in the Building of Ships.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)
Washington, Sept. 1.—General business conditions throughout the United States continued good during August, according to summaries from the twelve federal reserve districts, made public tonight by the reserve board. Generally encouraging reports were received from all districts.

Extracts from the report follow:

Kansas City.—Absence of rains in this district appear to have generally interfered with the previous favorable agricultural prospects. General business, however, is said to continue good.

Dallas.—Midsummer dullness has been felt during the past thirty days. Business, however, has been normal. Statistics show less unemployment and better wages obtaining than at any time since the beginning of the European war.

San Francisco. Conditions in the main seem exceptionally favorable. Favorable weather during the past month has especially benefited agricultural interests. The continuous development of Alaska is creating an important commerce tributary to this district. Great activity in shipbuilding at Pacific coast ports is reported as continuing.

Chicago. Sept. 1.—Consensus that congress will force them to surrender, presidents of important western railroads tonight ordered sending of modification of the freight embargo, established in preparation for a general railway strike. At the same time, the railroad executives announced defections from the ranks of the railway brotherhoods, and declared they had enough men to operate trains, strike or no strike. This was denied by brotherhood officials.

Hale Holden, president of the Burlington, spokesman for the railroads in the conference with President Wilson, said the railroads are convinced congress will force through the eight-hour day law before the date set for the strike, but they are taking no chances.

Holden's Statement.

"It seems tonight that congress will make us surrender," Mr. Holden said, explaining an order by his freight department revoking the embargo. "The Burlington and other roads have felt today there is little chance for a strike now. We are revoking our embargo, so as not to inconvenience the shippers at all. But we are going ahead with our plans to operate trains in event of a strike. The strike order must actually be revoked before we set up in our precautions. We have men enough to run our trains."

While railroad officials were claiming defections of thousands of brotherhood members, officials of the unions, through Timothy Shea, vice president of the Brotherhood of Firemen and Engineermen, said the railroads had made no gains in their men would not obey the strike call.

Induction Suits.

Suits for injunctions against calling strikes were filed by individual brotherhood members in various parts of the country, including a number of Santa Fe employees employed in Texas.

Chairman Hughes of the General Managers' association of Chicago is said to be remarking the defections in the brotherhood ranks, and stating that preparations to run trains would continue without deviation until formal notice of revocation of the strike mandate was received.

President Wilson of the Union Pacific at Omaha announced that the call of this line would remain holding themselves out to be involved in the movement, and he added that a very large percentage of conductors and trainmen would remain.

The Great Northern railroad, according to a Duluth dispatch, sent out a call for new men to report immediately, and other northwestern roads were expected to take similar action tonight or tomorrow.

Many Would Be Loyal.

One Missouri conductor of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul line, declared President Garrison of the brotherhood that he would not join in a strike, and he said a number of conductors of the Chicago and Northwestern was en route to Washington to oppose a strike motion congress and the brotherhood ranks.

H. C. Brown, vice president of the Burlington, stated that approximately 25 per cent of the brotherhood men were employed on that road had given promises of remaining at work.

General Manager Goshorn of the Chicago River Western stated that 10 per cent of the train crews would remain. A large number would remain with the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific. It was stated at the office of the road.

Mayor Sebastian Is To Resign Office

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)
Los Angeles, Sept. 1.—Mayor Charles E. Sebastian has withdrawn his resignation and it will be presented to the city council tomorrow for consideration, according to a statement made tonight by Albert E. Stephens, city attorney. No reason was given.

Schools Have a Surplus.

Tempe, Sept. 1.—The Temper school system will finish the fiscal year, November 30, next, with a surplus of more than \$100,000 according to figures made public today by State Auditor Minkus. An audit account of the public schools throughout the state has just been finished and was reported.

LANSING IS ON HAND TO MEET MEDIATORS

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)
New York, Sept. 1.—Secretary of State Lansing arrived here tonight to meet members of the Carranza commission, who will confer with the American commissioners appointed by President Wilson, in an effort to get the border difficulties settled.

Ignacio Bonillas and Albert J. Pant, two of the Mexican commissioners, were expected tonight. Luis Cabrera, the third member, will arrive tomorrow.

While it has been understood that the conference of the joint commission would be held at Portsmouth, N. H., it was reported tonight that Crotton, Conn., might be selected. The first session of the commission will be held here Monday.

PATTERSON ELECTED G. A. R. COMMANDER

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)
Kansas City, Sept. 1.—William Patterson of Pittsburgh was elected commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic at the annual encampment here today. He succeeds Capt. Elias R. Montfort of Cincinnati.

The senior vice commander named was William H. Woodman of Kansas City, department commander of Missouri.

The other new officers are: E. K. Russ, New Orleans, junior vice commander-in-chief; the Rev. Orville S. Reed, Manassas, Colo., chaplain-in-chief; and William M. Hanna, Aurora, Ill., surgeon general.

RAIL CHIEFS ARE CONVINCED THAT THEY MUST YIELD

Presidents of Important Western Railroads Believe Congress Will Force Them to Surrender.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)
Chicago, Sept. 1.—Consensus that congress will force them to surrender, presidents of important western railroads tonight ordered sending of modification of the freight embargo, established in preparation for a general railway strike. At the same time, the railroad executives announced defections from the ranks of the railway brotherhoods, and declared they had enough men to operate trains, strike or no strike. This was denied by brotherhood officials.

Hale Holden, president of the Burlington, spokesman for the railroads in the conference with President Wilson, said the railroads are convinced congress will force through the eight-hour day law before the date set for the strike, but they are taking no chances.

Holden's Statement.

"It seems tonight that congress will make us surrender," Mr. Holden said, explaining an order by his freight department revoking the embargo. "The Burlington and other roads have felt today there is little chance for a strike now. We are revoking our embargo, so as not to inconvenience the shippers at all. But we are going ahead with our plans to operate trains in event of a strike. The strike order must actually be revoked before we set up in our precautions. We have men enough to run our trains."

While railroad officials were claiming defections of thousands of brotherhood members, officials of the unions, through Timothy Shea, vice president of the Brotherhood of Firemen and Engineermen, said the railroads had made no gains in their men would not obey the strike call.

Induction Suits.

Suits for injunctions against calling strikes were filed by individual brotherhood members in various parts of the country, including a number of Santa Fe employees employed in Texas.

Chairman Hughes of the General Managers' association of Chicago is said to be remarking the defections in the brotherhood ranks, and stating that preparations to run trains would continue without deviation until formal notice of revocation of the strike mandate was received.

President Wilson of the Union Pacific at Omaha announced that the call of this line would remain holding themselves out to be involved in the movement, and he added that a very large percentage of conductors and trainmen would remain.

The Great Northern railroad, according to a Duluth dispatch, sent out a call for new men to report immediately, and other northwestern roads were expected to take similar action tonight or tomorrow.

Many Would Be Loyal.

One Missouri conductor of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul line, declared President Garrison of the brotherhood that he would not join in a strike, and he said a number of conductors of the Chicago and Northwestern was en route to Washington to oppose a strike motion congress and the brotherhood ranks.

H. C. Brown, vice president of the Burlington, stated that approximately 25 per cent of the brotherhood men were employed on that road had given promises of remaining at work.

General Manager Goshorn of the Chicago River Western stated that 10 per cent of the train crews would remain. A large number would remain with the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific. It was stated at the office of the road.

OLD PILOT CAST OFF BY GREECE AND A NEW HAND IS AT THE HELM

King Constantine Turns His Crown and Scepter Over to Prince George, Who Ascends Throne as Ruler.

VENIZELLOS WILL BE THE PARTY LEADER

The Change Is Construed to Mean That the New Regime Will Form an Alliance With Allies; Zaimis to Remain.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)
Athens, Sept. 1.—An entire alliance of twenty-three warships and several transports has arrived off Piraeus.

ADJUDICATION OF GREEK KING NOT CONFIRMED

London, Sept. 1 (11:45 p. m.).—After two days of telegraphic silence with Athens, during which sensational rumors of a revolution have gained currency, but without confirmation, came the startling news of the arrival of an entire fleet with transports at Piraeus, and that the general Greek elections likely will be postponed for a fortnight.

The brevity of the dispatches seems to indicate that something unusual is happening and developments are awaited with the greatest curiosity here.

From fragmentary dispatches reaching London, it is deduced that changes of a decisive character have taken place in Athens and that the Greek de facto government has decided to abandon neutrality and align itself on the side of the entente.

Others take a more conservative view. The Times attaches small importance to the revolution, declaring this is overhauled by the news of the appearance of entente allied ships off Piraeus.

"This must be taken to indicate," it says, "that the allies are weary of the complications, and are resolved to battle the intrigues of their enemies."

The Chronicle dismisses what it terms the great difficulties former Premier Venizelos must encounter in an endeavor to guide Greece.

It says: "The Greek army is anything but ready for action, first because it has just been demobilized, and secondly because the personnel of its higher command and a large portion of its officers' corps are in the country, not having been hitherto led to staff largely composed of former officers. The whole army now is in a pretty serious state of demoralization. The case of the nation is similar."

The Chronicle dismisses the rumors of King Constantine's abdication and similar reports of political changes in Athens as "quite unfounded."

The Times says: "It would be rash to accept these reports without official confirmation. Some of them may be regarded mainly as shrewd guesses on the future."

Land Excluded.

Washington, Sept. 1.—Upon recommendation of Secretary Lane and Houston, President Wilson has signed a proclamation excluding about 87,000 acres from the Angeles national forest, California, of which 25,000 acres will be open to settlement in advance of entry under the homestead laws from October 25 until and including September 21, and thereafter under public land law applicable.

Turks Win and Lose.

Petroleum claims the republic of Turkish attacks west of Erzurum and east of Garmat, in Turkish Armenia. The rout of more than two divisions of Russians by the Turkish left wing is reported by Constantinople. Five thousand prisoners were captured by the Turks.

German forces in Germany. Most of the army are in full retreat. Lieutenant General Smith, the British commander there, reports: "Despite the fact of the German government has been accused by the British."

REVOLUTIONISTS ARE ACTIVE IN MACEDONIA

London, Sept. 1 (11:45 p. m.).—The beginning of a revolution in Macedonia is reported in a Reuters dispatch filed yesterday at Athens.

Further details of the disturbance in Macedonia are given in a later dispatch to Reuters Telegram company, which says that when the volunteers assembled the results were revealing to cooperate with them, they had surrounded the barracks in the night, cut the water main and electric field wires, and shot off food supplies.

A detachment of sixty regulars attempted to break its way out to obtain supplies. The commander was demoralized and when the commander refused the volunteers fired shots in the air. The volunteers replied with a volley when upon the volunteers opened fire on them, compelling them to return to the barracks.

The allied commander, General Sirrell, intervened to prevent further bloodshed. According to the latest reports, three men were killed and one wounded and two volunteers were wounded.

The soldiers refused to treat with the revolutionists but agreed allied mediation. It was agreed that the soldiers should be disarmed and interned at Camp Desatnica, outside the city. The officers were permitted to retain their arms, placing themselves not to interfere with the revolutionists. The barracks were turned over to the French. It is understood a number of the officers and a considerable proportion of the men sympathize with the revolutionary movement and will join it.

It is also reported that the entire garrison at Yildirim went over to a committee representing the revolutionists. The garrison at Port Little Karaburun refused to recognize the committee, whereupon revolutionists surrounded the fort. After news had been received of the submission of the Saloniki garrison the regulars at Little Karaburun yielded.

All opposition to the revolutionary committee in the affected portion of Macedonia appears to have vanished. The committee will now take over the functions of government and is expected to proclaim a general mobilization.

Prompt action by the French commander, who detailed a strong escort to protect the Saloniki garrison and marched it through the streets in the afternoon has had the effect of clearing the atmosphere.

It is reported from Greek sources at Saloniki that the entire force of about 3,000 men under Colonel Christodoulos, which left Seres several days ago to resist the Bulgarian invasion of Macedonia, has been captured by the Bulgarians.

LEGISLATION TO PREVENT STRIKE NOW IS BELIEVED ALMOST CERTAIN

The House, by Overwhelming Vote, Passes Adamson's Bill Designed to Meet This and Future Emergencies.

EXPECT MEASURE TO PASS SENATE TODAY

When Adopted by Both Branches of Congress It Will Be Rushed to Shadow Lawn for President's Approval.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)
Washington, Sept. 1.—Prevention of the threatened railroad strike through an act of congress seemed assured tonight, after the house, by an overwhelming vote, had passed the Adamson eight-hour day law, and the senate had agreed to take a final vote on the measure not later than 9 o'clock tomorrow evening.

Although it is possible that senate amendments may make conference necessary, it is generally believed on both sides of the capital that when the test comes, the house bill as it stands, will be accepted, and rushed to Shadow Lawn, N. J., for President Wilson's signature. And while no formal announcements were forthcoming from the brotherhood heads tonight, it is authoritatively stated that this will result in immediate dispatch of code messages, calling off the general strike order for Monday morning.

Brotherhoods Satisfied.

The Adamson bill as passed in the house by a vote of 239 to 58, with minor amendments, is the same measure which the brotherhood leaders officially declared yesterday would constitute a "satisfactory settlement" and prevent the strike. The amendments added to conform to a draft framed by the senate interstate commerce committee, would fix the effective date January 1, instead of December 1, 1916, and exempt railroads less than 100 miles long and electric street and interurban lines. Briefly, it provides:

"That eight hours shall be deemed a day's work and a standard for reckoning compensation of railroad employees operating trunk lines in interstate commerce after January 1, 1917, and."

That a commission of three, appointed by President Wilson, shall investigate the effects of the eight-hour standard, from six to nine months, and then report to congress, present wages not to be reduced during the investigation, or for thirty days thereafter, and overtime to be paid at a pro rata rate.

A Hot Debate.

It was after a day of hot debate that the house passed the bill under a special rule brought in when Republican Leader Mann objected to its consideration. Less than half of the republicans followed their floor leader in the opposition, and when the final vote came, seventy of them lined up with the majority, while only fifty voted against the measure. Just two democrats, Representative Black of Pennsylvania, and Black of Texas, stood out against the bill, and Representative London of New York, the only socialist, voted for it.

Red tape was eliminated as far as possible to rush the measure over to the senate, which, after several hours of lively discussion over a bill reported by its interstate commerce committee, had recessed until 9 o'clock. When the senate re-opened the house legislation was there awaiting action.

The senate committee bill, drafted during a late session last night and another this morning, was the Adamson measure, with the same amendments adopted today by the house, and a section empowering the interstate commerce commission to fix the wages of interstate railroad employees at the end of the proposed period of investigation and thereafter.

Pass-Way for Action.

At the outset of the night session, Senator Newlands sought and obtained unanimous consent to put the bill over until tomorrow, but the senate, under the house, merely saying the way for quick final action without supplementary formalities that otherwise would be necessary. This Senate on Wednesday brought up the bill, with the senate in a hurry, by proposing an amendment to the rate fixing provision of the disputed senate bill.

Over this amendment debate went for three hours, including Newlands and Underwood adjourning it, and senator Campaign making a long speech criticizing the whole procedure.

Most of the senators had little to say, and in the end, the points were being argued and adjourned that the reason for this was the adjournment of the senate, in the end, the same bill would be brought up Wednesday.

For a while the bill was talked up with great interest, but early in the evening word was passed that agreement on amendments and vote at a certain hour tomorrow, would come before the discussion had gone very far.

President on Hand.

All throughout the morning President Wilson was at his office in the capitol, conferring with administration leaders and aiding in arrangement.

Postmaster Is Poor Financier AND IS REMOVED

Kansas City, Kans., Official Accused of Irregularities in Handling the Funds of His Office, Is Ousted.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)
Kansas City, Sept. 1.—Postoffice inspectors tonight were checking over the property of the Kansas City, Kan., postoffice, preparatory to turning it over tomorrow to E. J. Carter of Kansas City, Kan., acting postmaster, following the removal of William F. Fitchberger as postmaster to the postoffice department.

Alleged irregularities charged by the government, as explained by Mr. Fitchberger, arose out of a check for \$1,000 which he had accounted to the postoffice's account.

When postoffice inspectors visited the office, he declared, "I could not find a statement of the office's financial condition. I already had turned over a check for \$1,000 to the same to be accounted, which would have made my total account \$1,100. I supposed it had been distributed and placed in my credit and accordingly made out a check to the postoffice for \$1,100, payable to myself. It was returned marked, 'Not sufficient funds. Upon inquiry I learned the note had not been discounted due to its high rate. The bank of discount, which was to have passed upon the note, had not met."

Postmaster Is Poor Financier AND IS REMOVED

Kansas City, Kans., Official Accused of Irregularities in Handling the Funds of His Office, Is Ousted.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)
Kansas City, Sept. 1.—Postoffice inspectors tonight were checking over the property of the Kansas City, Kan., postoffice, preparatory to turning it over tomorrow to E. J. Carter of Kansas City, Kan., acting postmaster, following the removal of William F. Fitchberger as postmaster to the postoffice department.

Alleged irregularities charged by the government, as explained by Mr. Fitchberger, arose out of a check for \$1,000 which he had accounted to the postoffice's account.

When postoffice inspectors visited the office, he declared, "I could not find a statement of the office's financial condition. I already had turned over a check for \$1,000 to the same to be accounted, which would have made my total account \$1,100. I supposed it had been distributed and placed in my credit and accordingly made out a check to the postoffice for \$1,100, payable to myself. It was returned marked, 'Not sufficient funds. Upon inquiry I learned the note had not been discounted due to its high rate. The bank of discount, which was to have passed upon the note, had not met."

Postmaster Is Poor Financier AND IS REMOVED

Kansas City, Kans., Official Accused of Irregularities in Handling the Funds of His Office, Is Ousted.